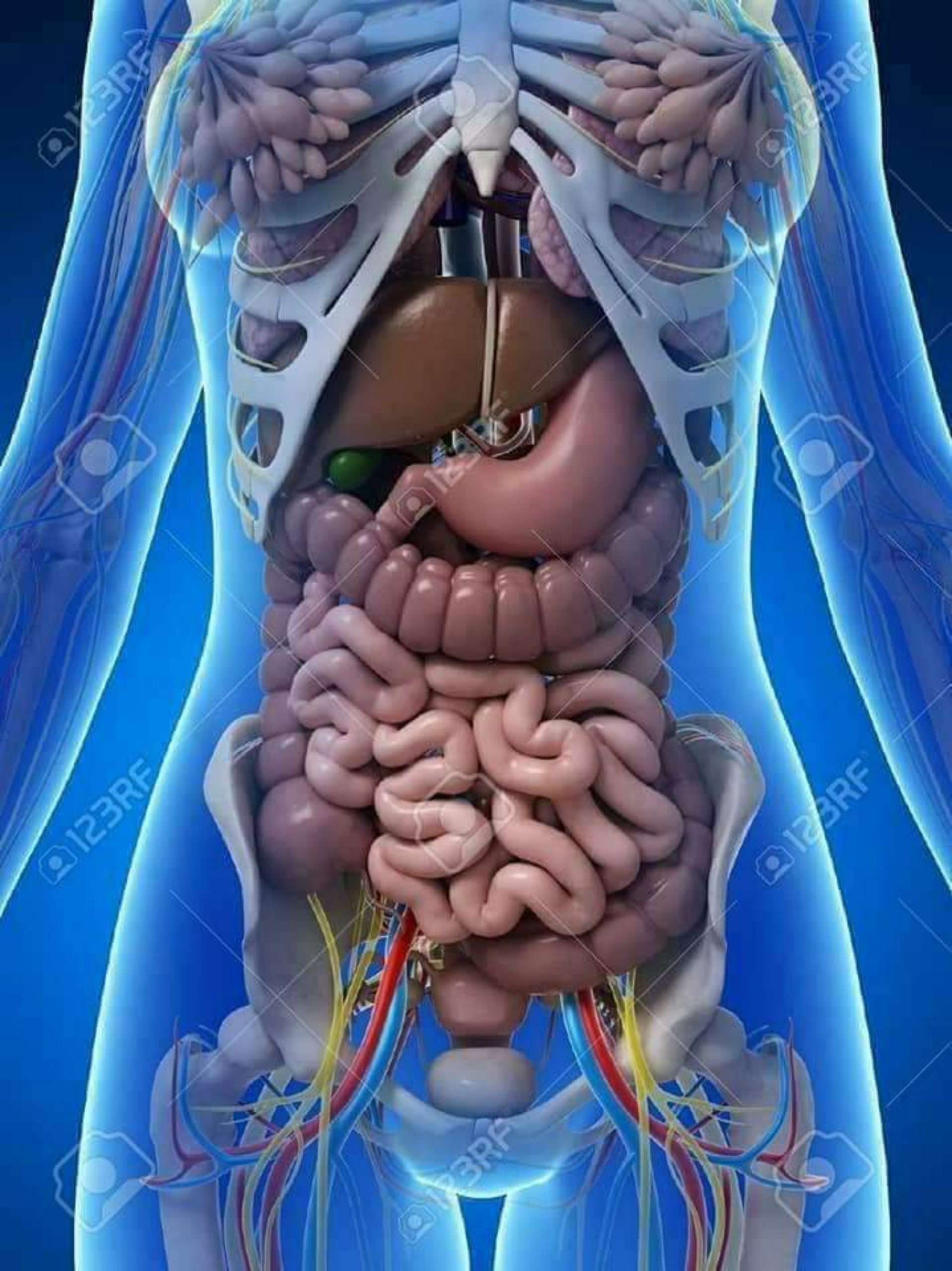
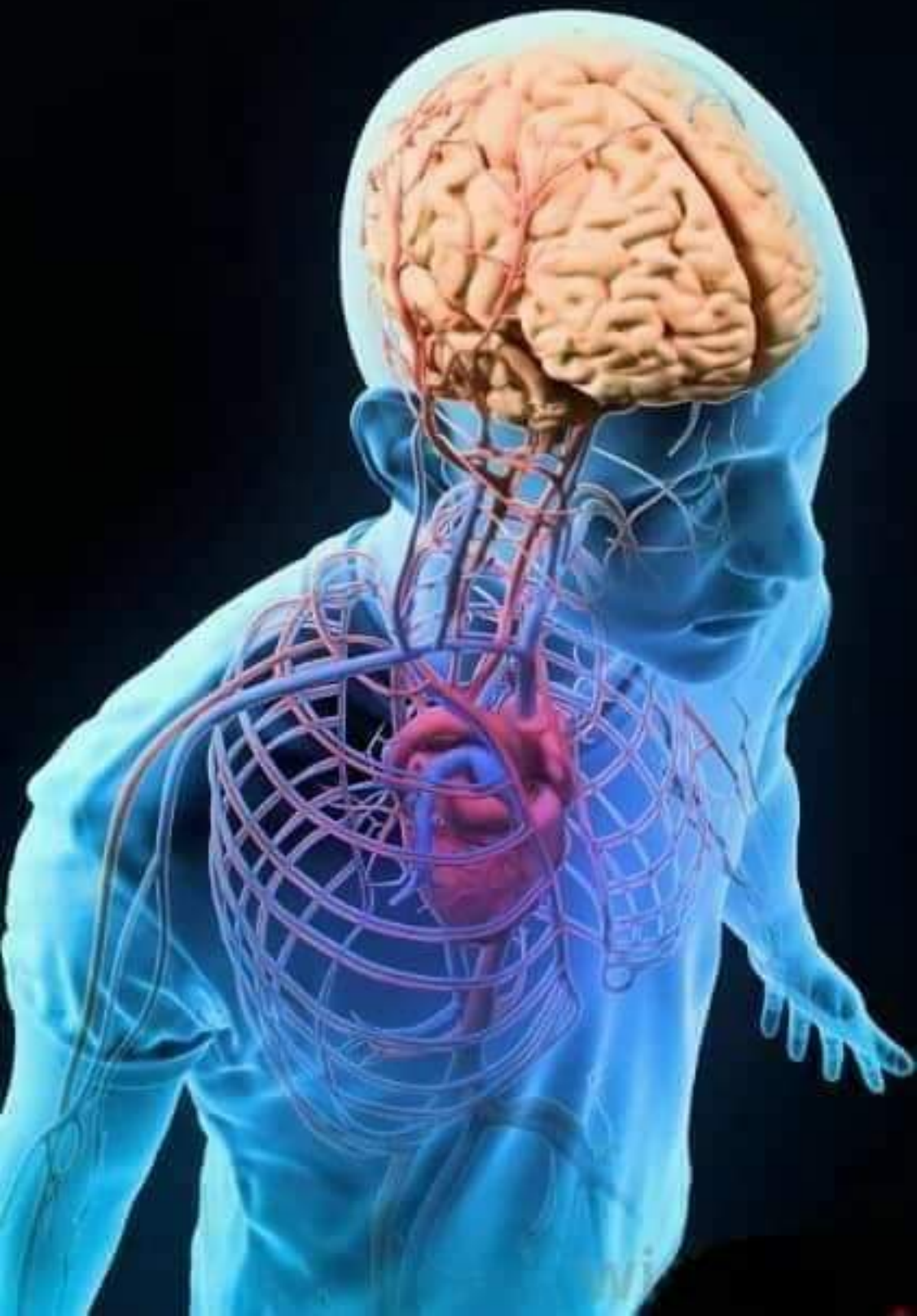




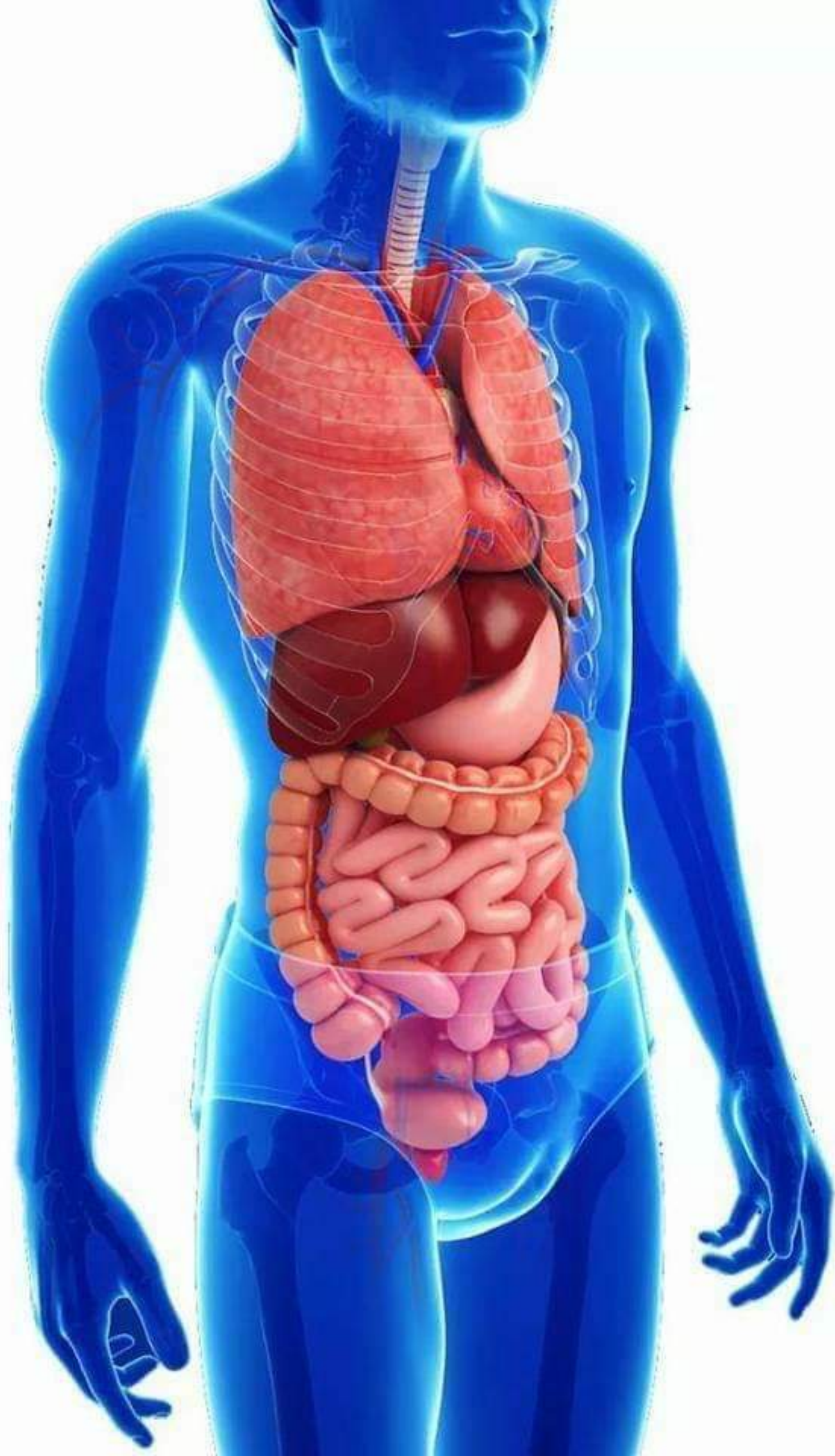
VISIT...

LANZAROTE
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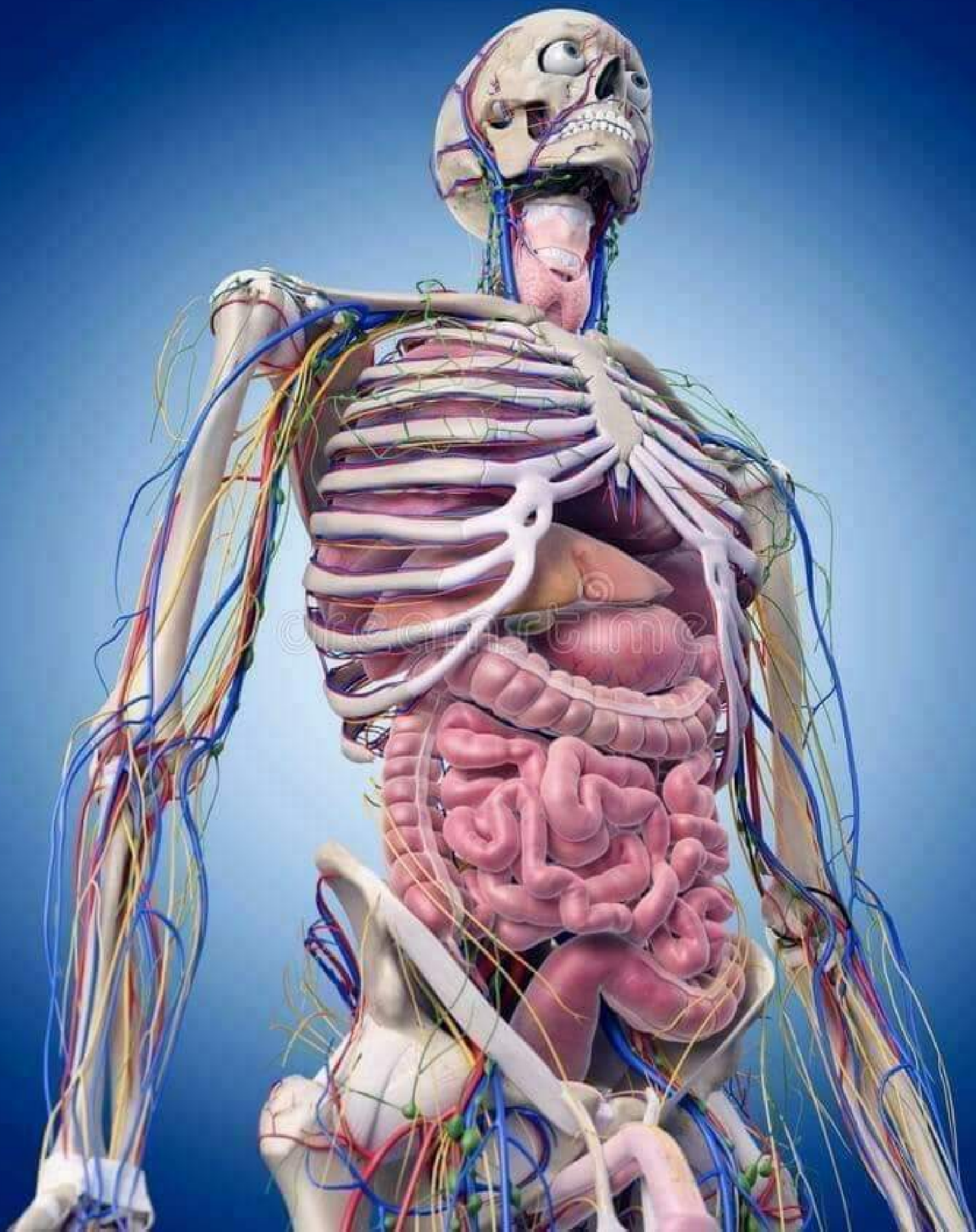


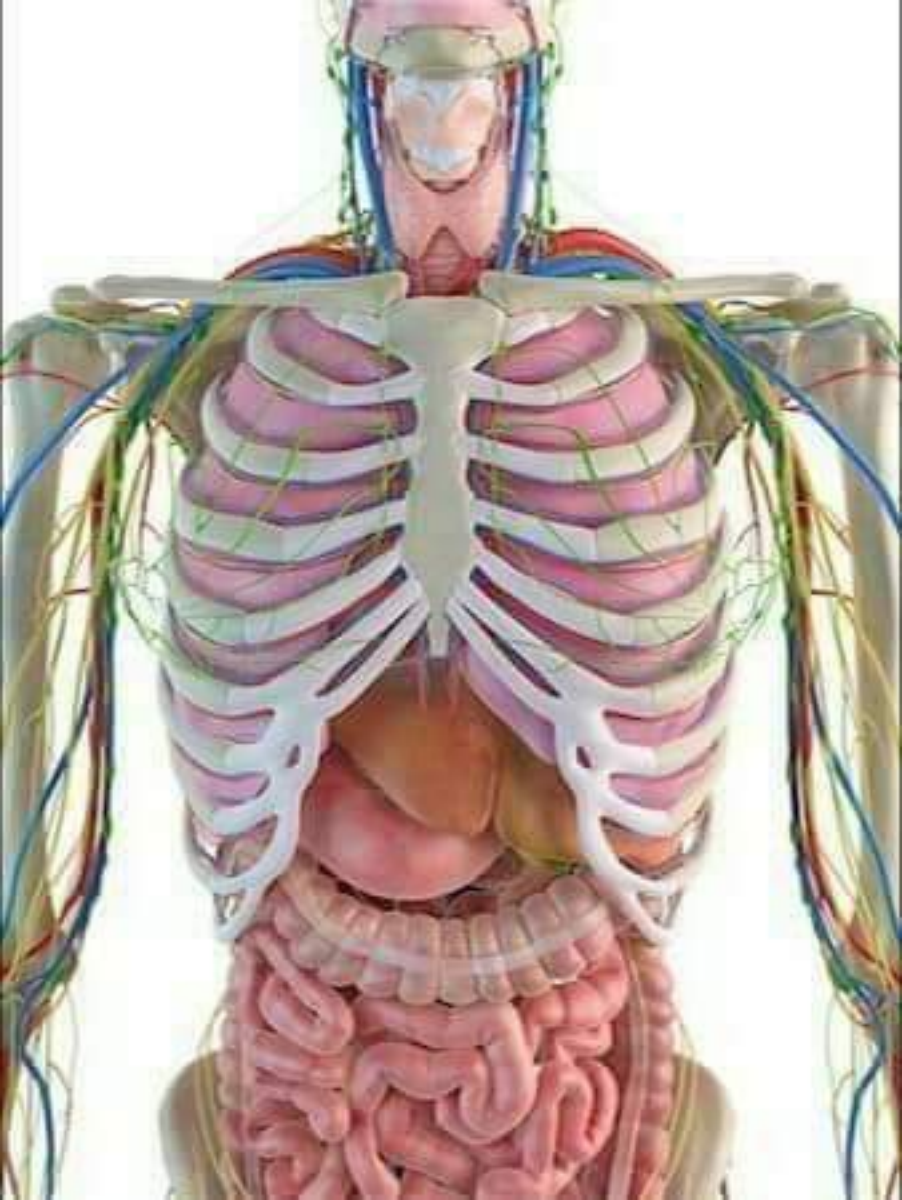


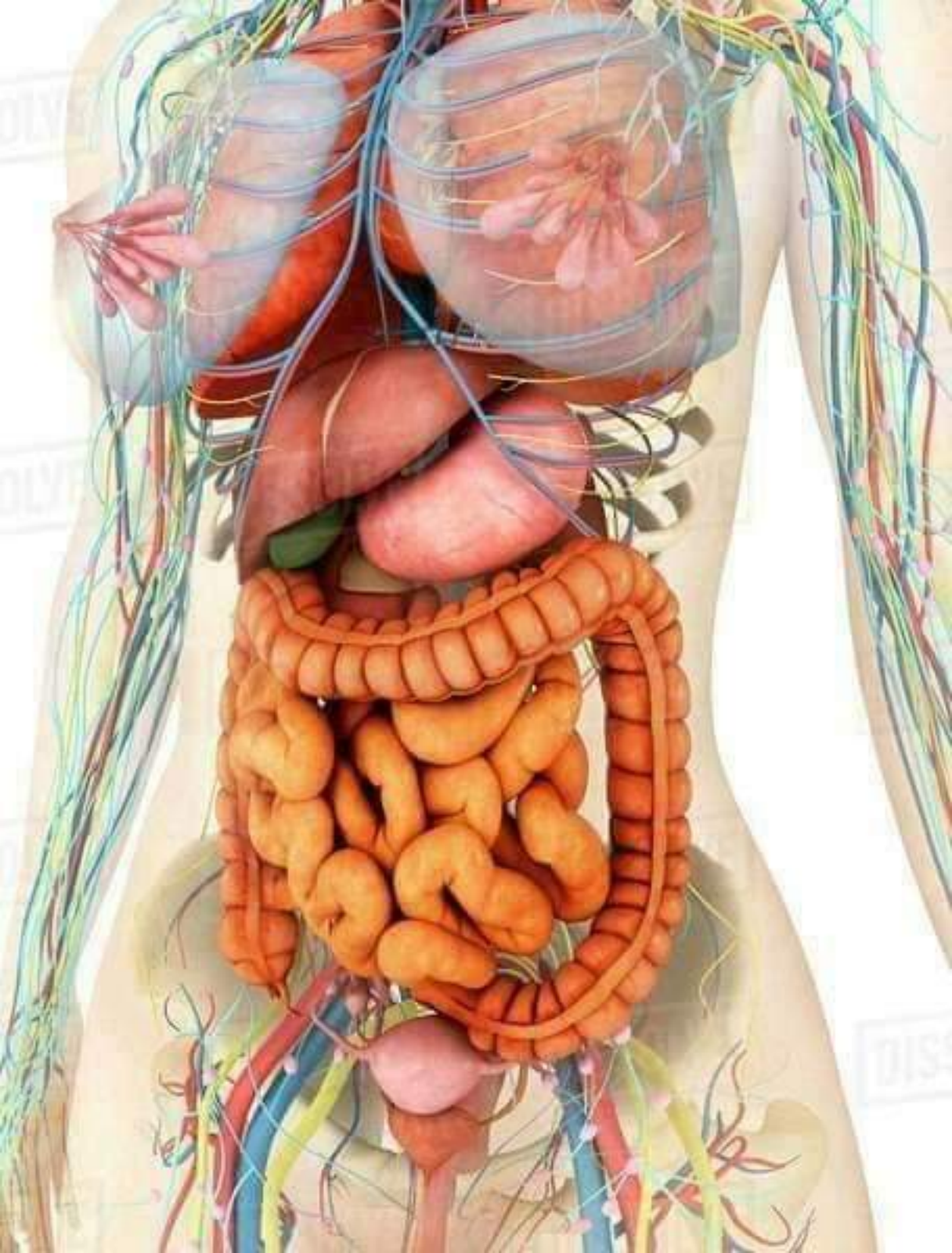
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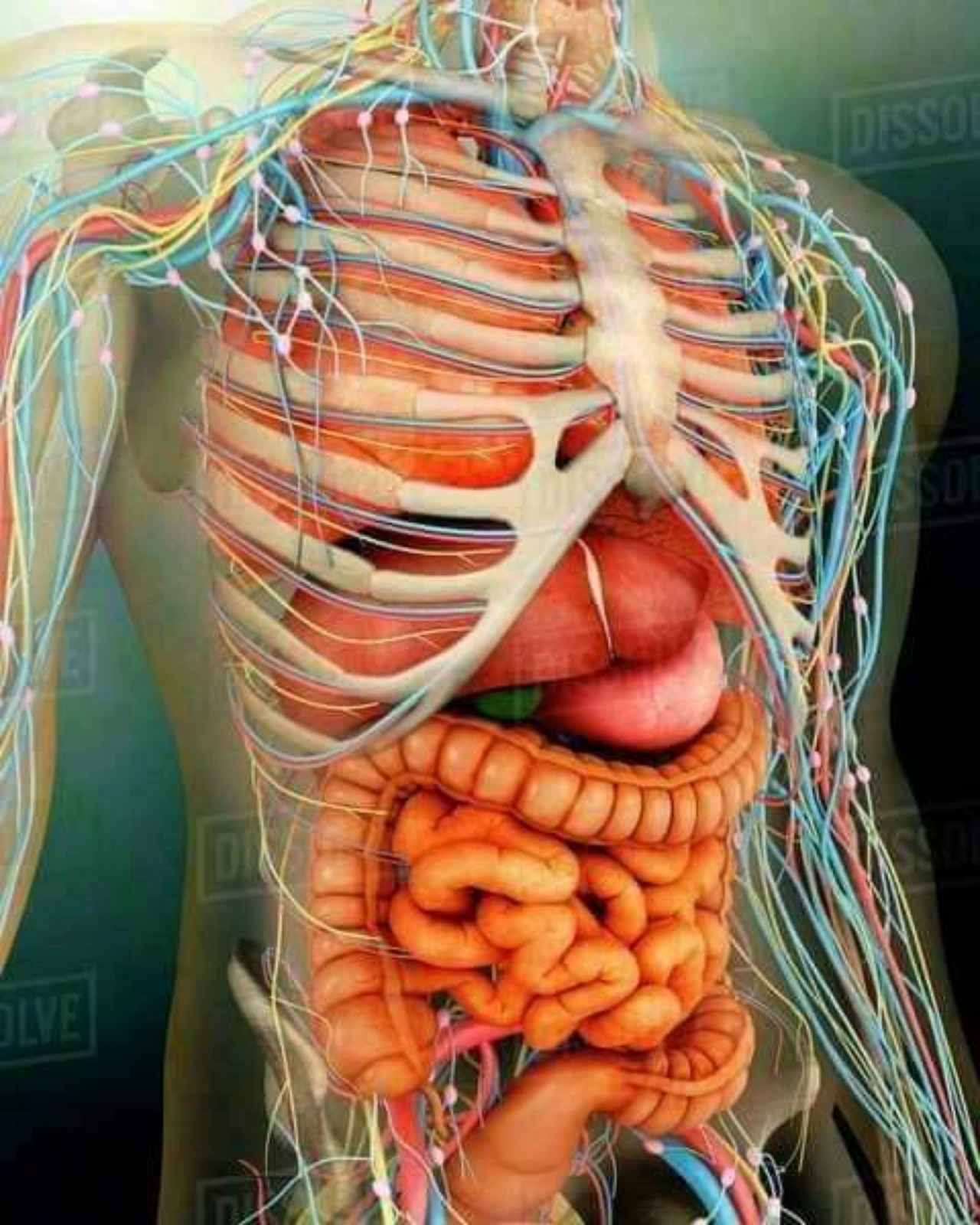




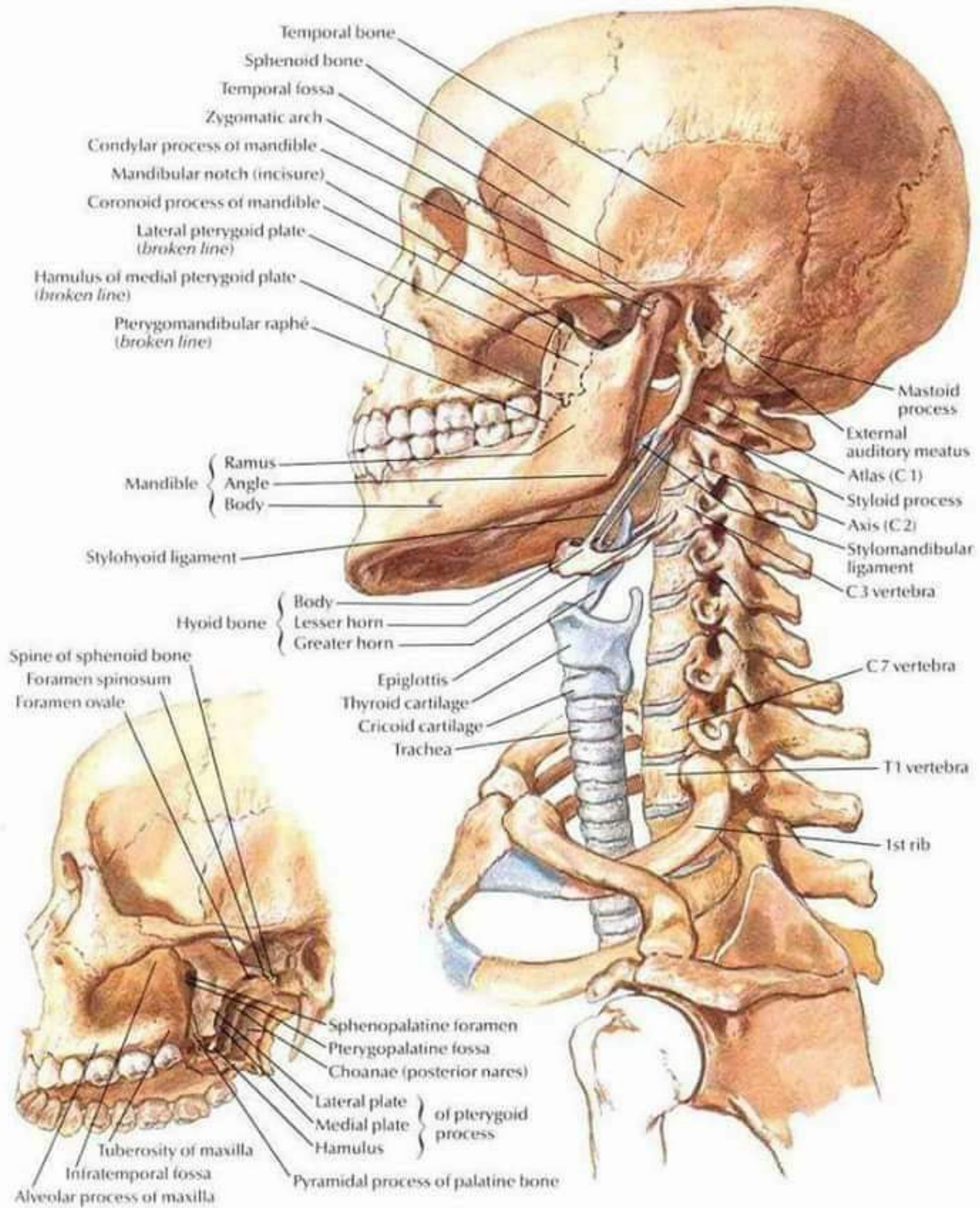


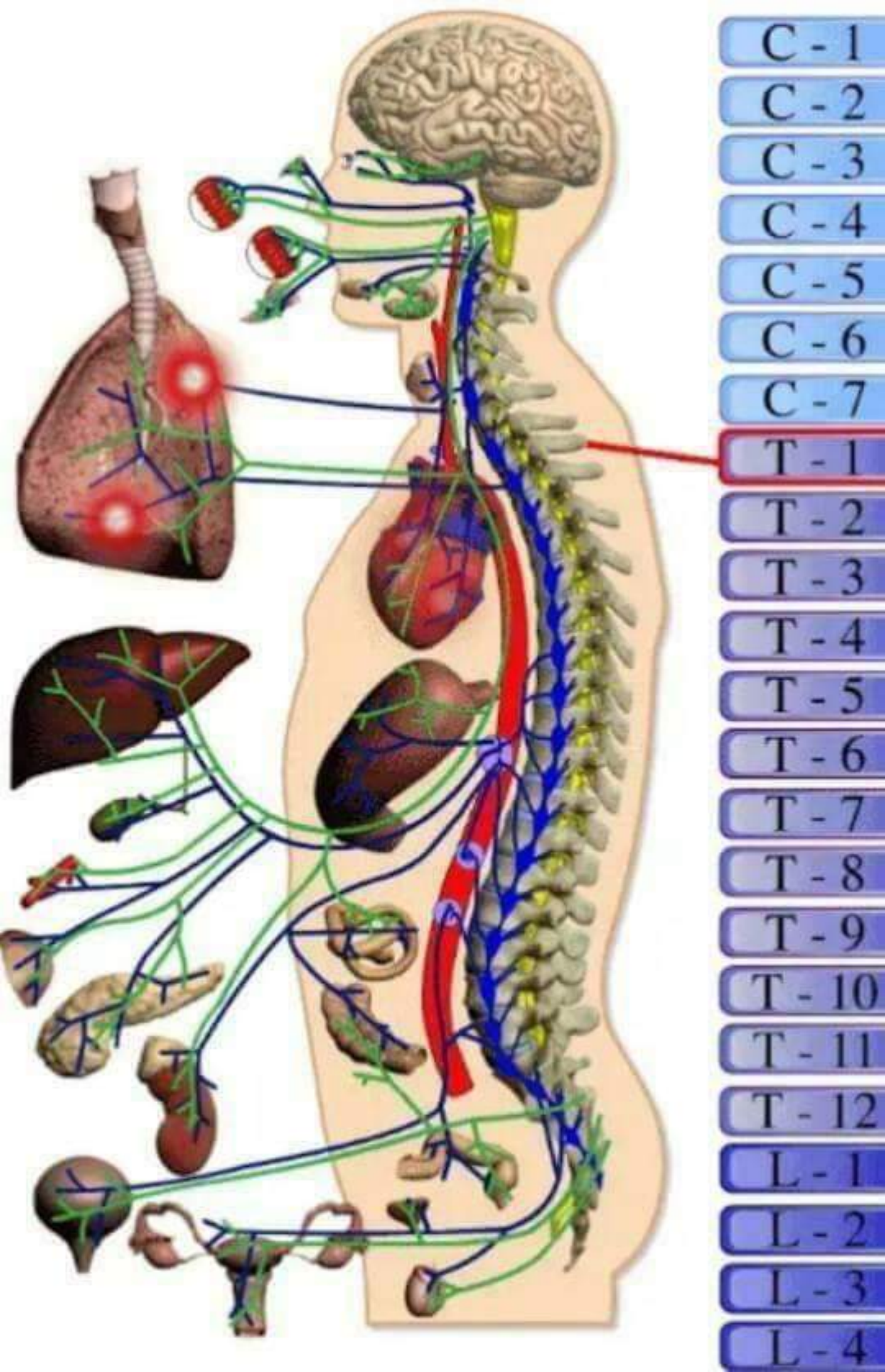












Heart

Lung

Female / Male

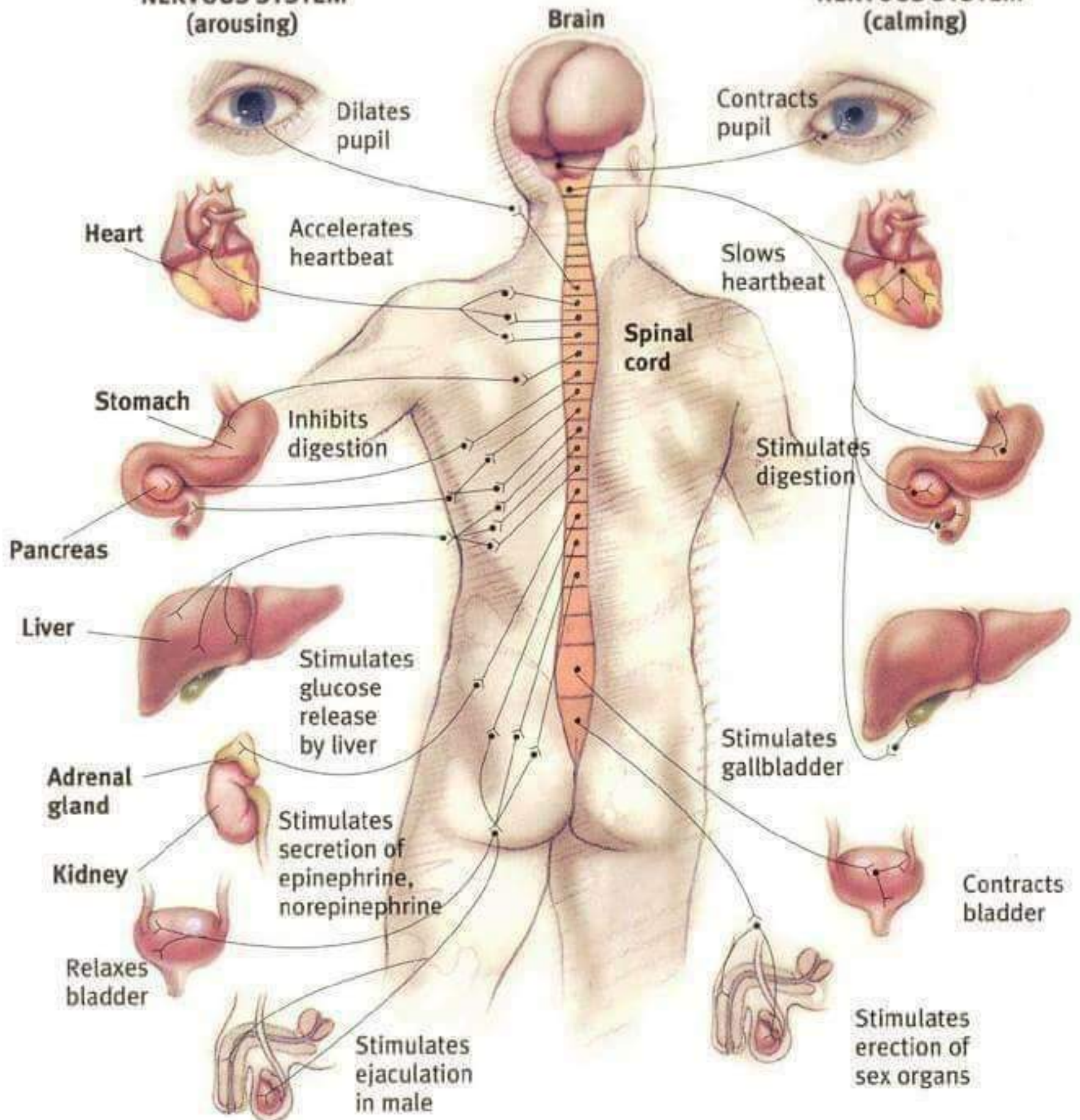
Close



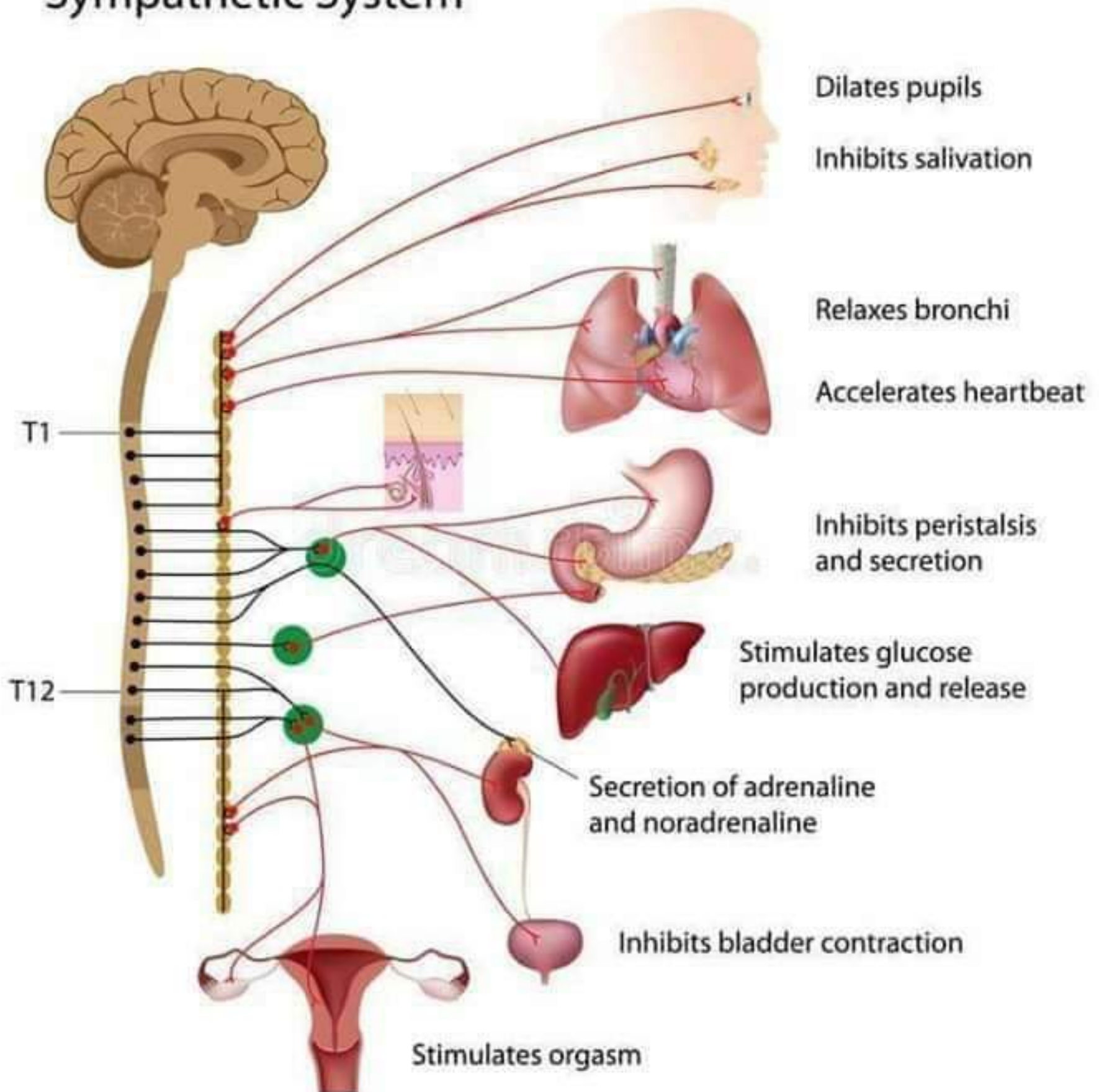
**SYMPATHETIC
NERVOUS SYSTEM
(arousing)**

**CENTRAL
NERVOUS SYSTEM**

**PARASYMPATHETIC
NERVOUS SYSTEM
(calming)**

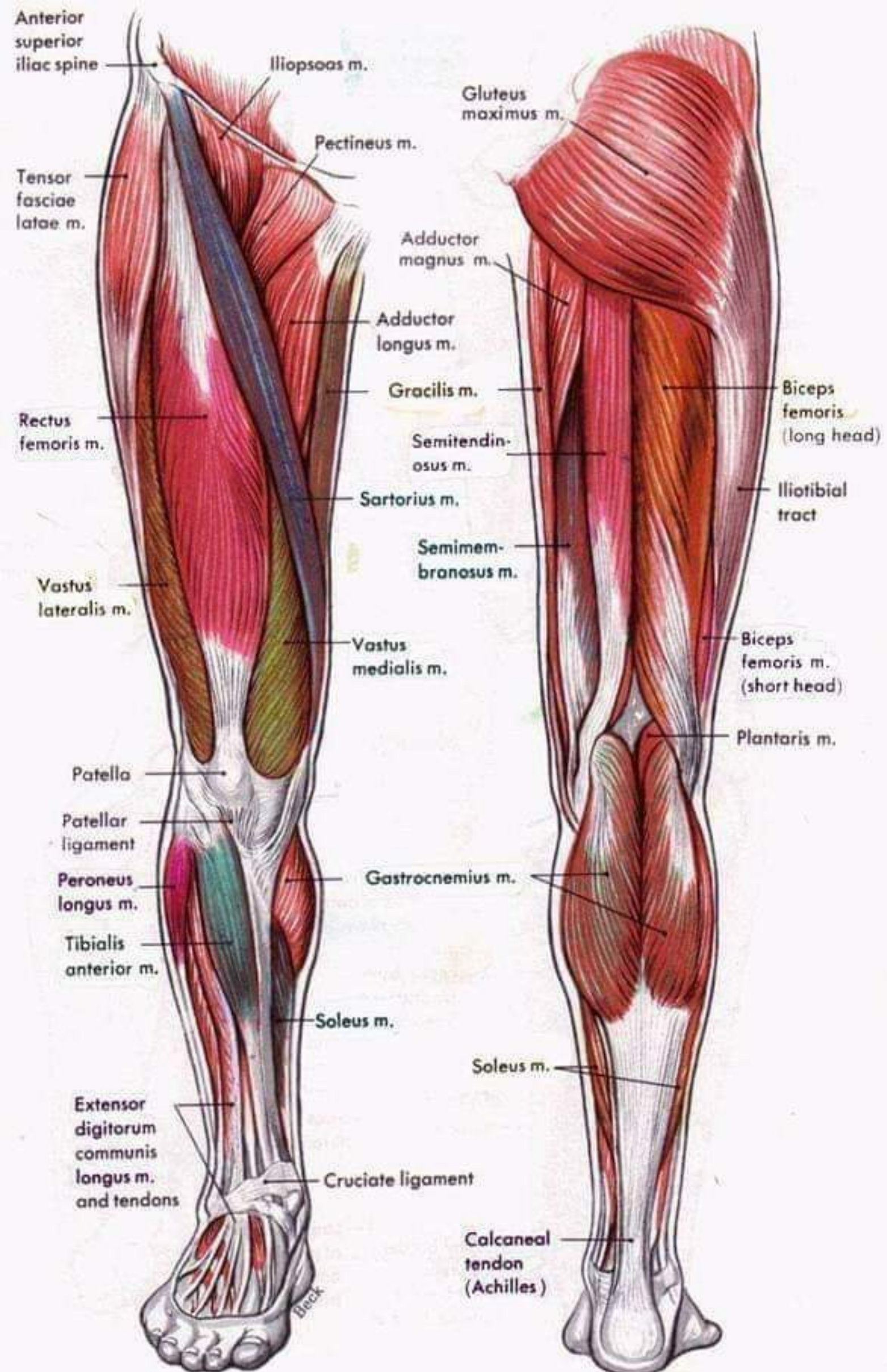


Sympathetic System





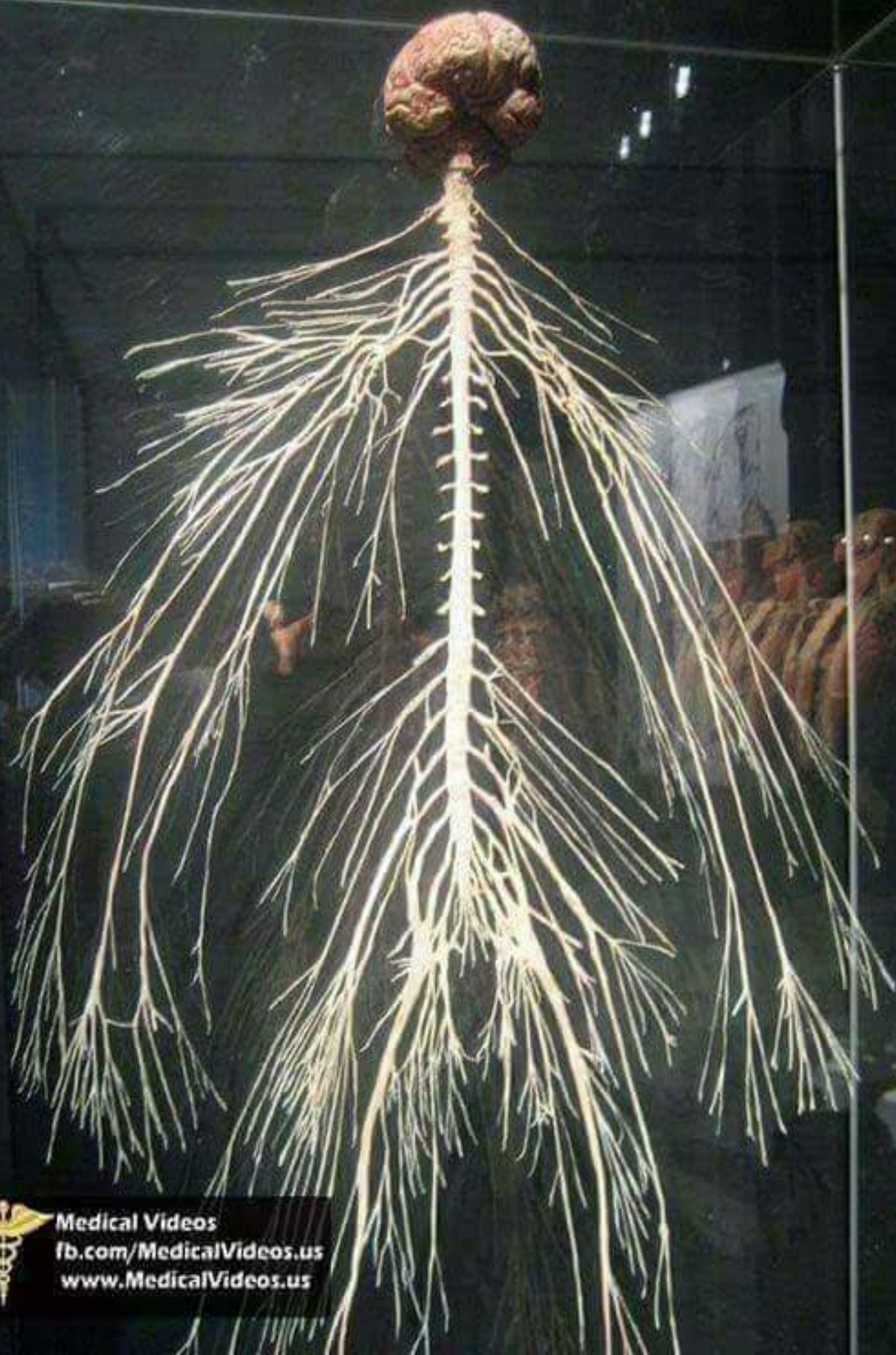




Superficial muscles of the right thigh and leg, anterior view.

Superficial muscles of the right thigh and leg, posterior view.

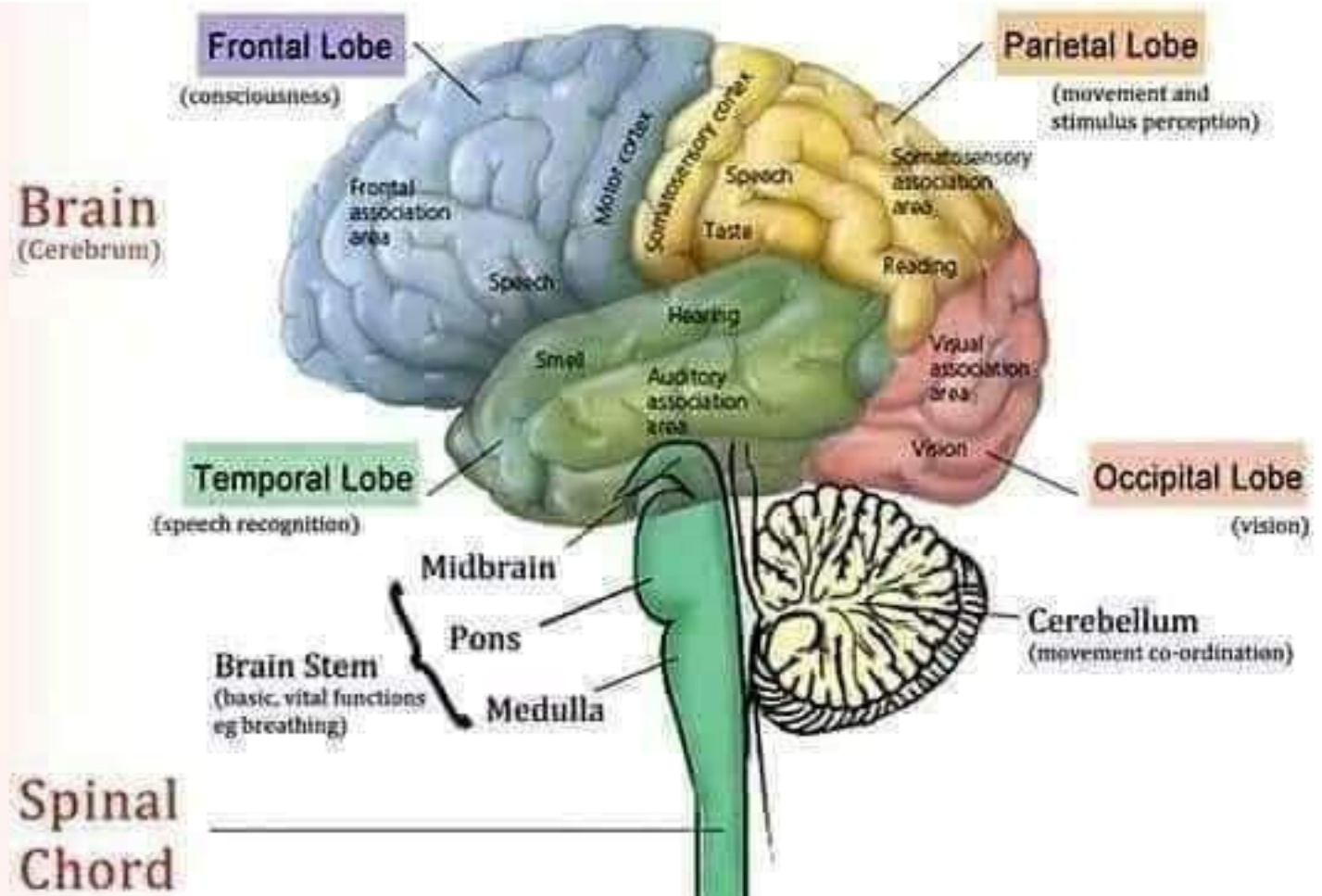
This is your nervous system...



Medical Videos
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www.MedicalVideos.us

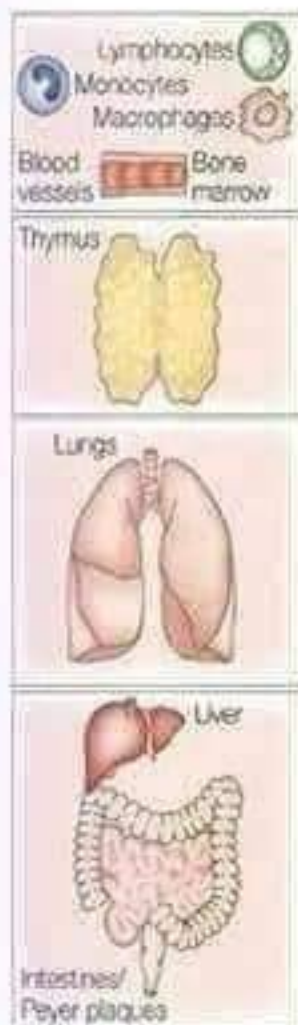
The Nervous System

Central Nervous System



Peripheral Nervous System

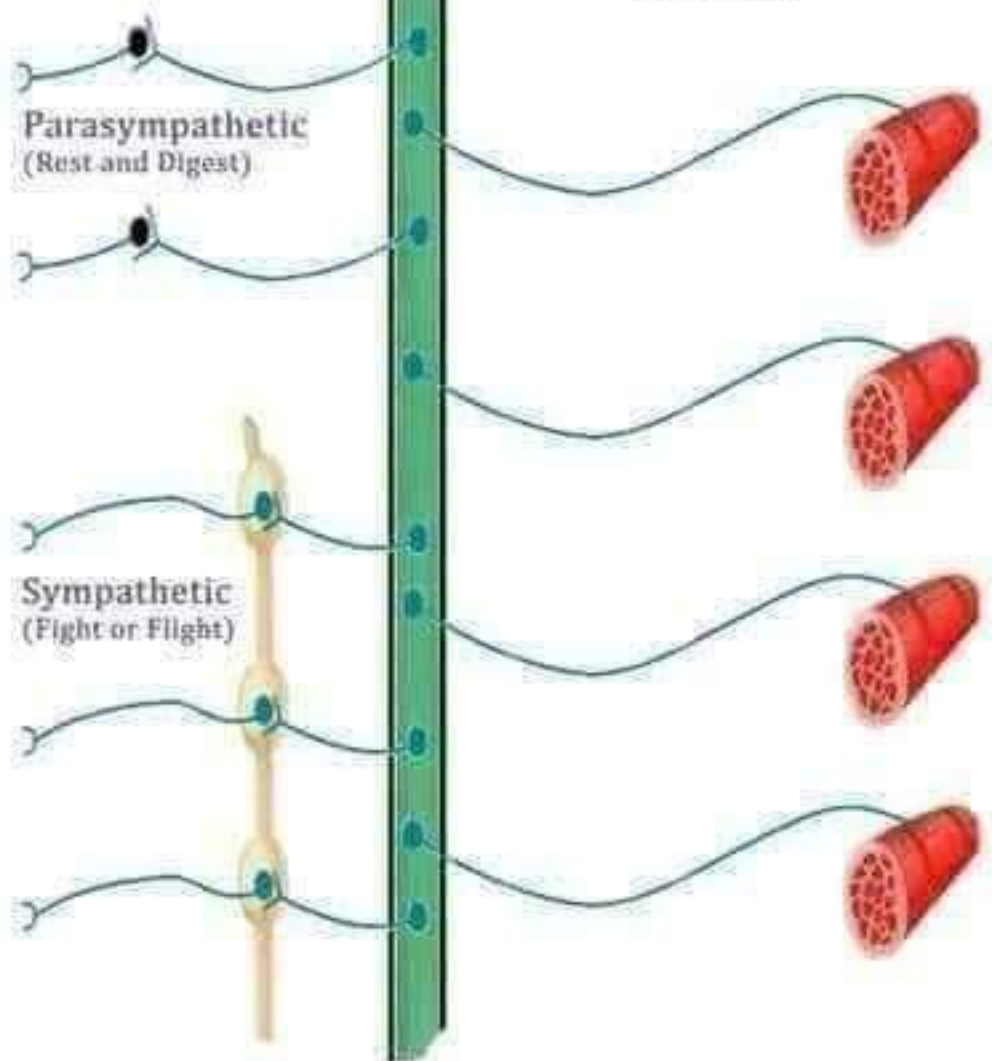
Autonomic
(Subconscious, control systems)



Parasympathetic
(Rest and Digest)

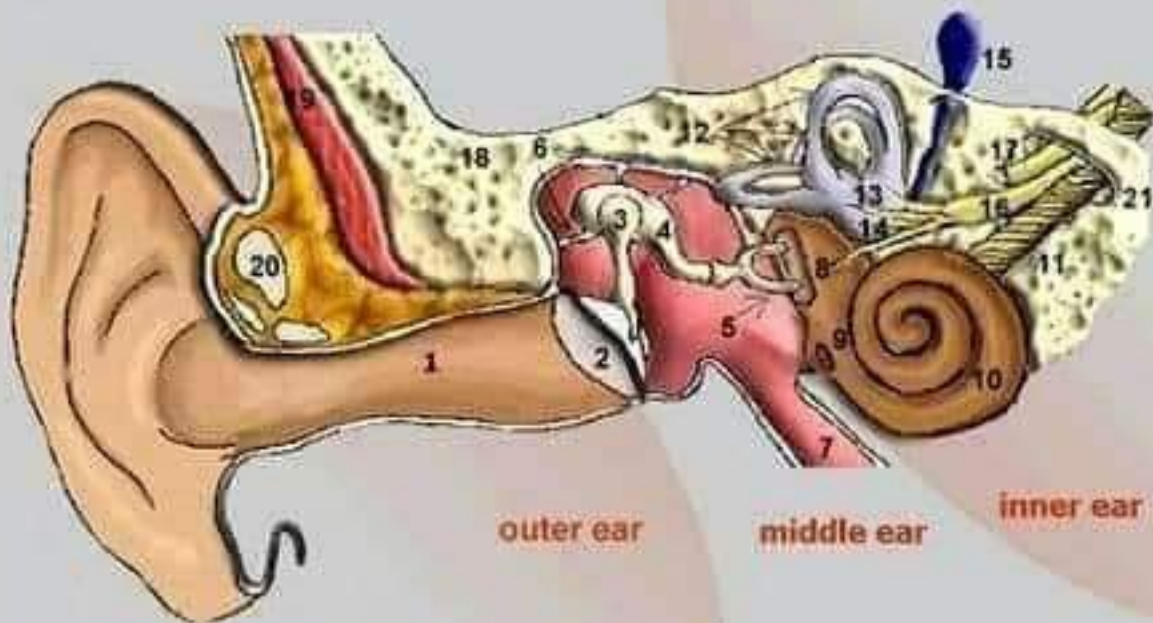
Sympathetic
(Fight or Flight)

Somatic
(Voluntary, muscle movement)



Ear diagram

©Vestibular Disorders Association



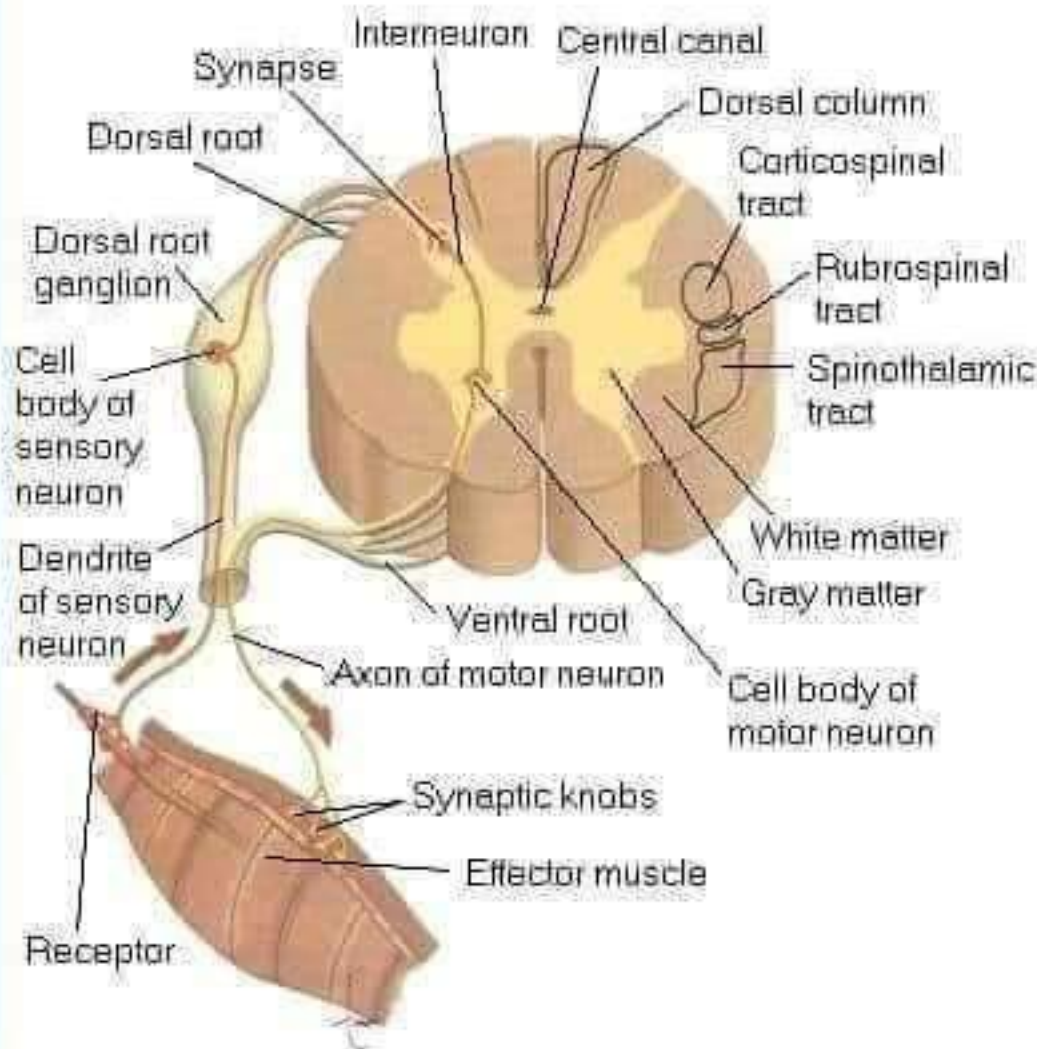
outer ear

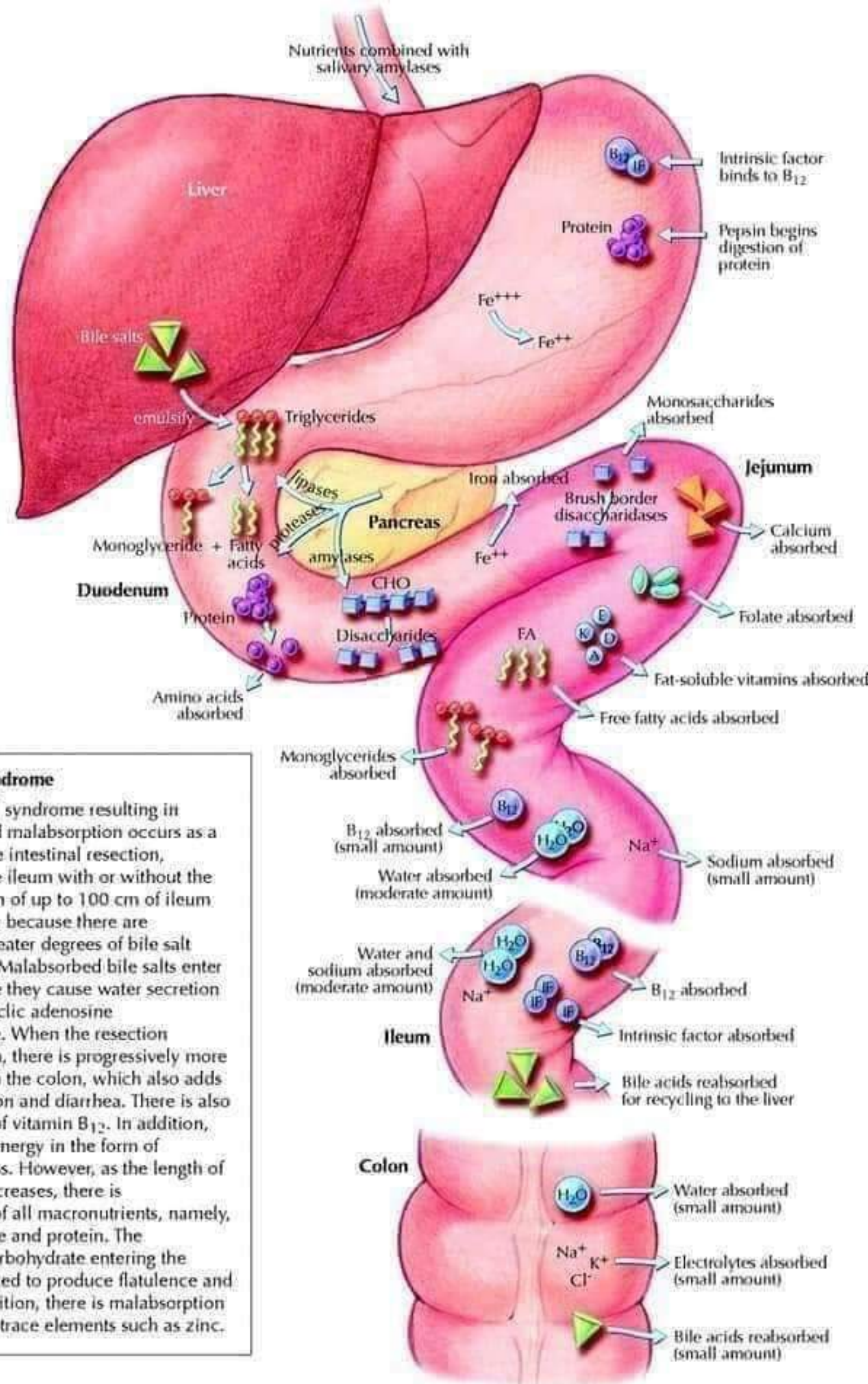
middle ear

inner ear

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. external auditory canal | 8. oval window | 15. endolymphatic sac |
| 2. tympanic membrane (eardrum) | 9. round window | 16. vestibular nerve |
| 3. malleus | 10. cochlea | 17. facial nerve |
| 4. incus | 11. cochlear nerve | 18. temporal bone |
| 5. stapes | 12. semicircular canals | 19. muscle |
| 6. ligament | 13. utricle | 20. cartilage |
| 7. Eustachian tube | 14. saccule | 21. internal auditory canal to brain |

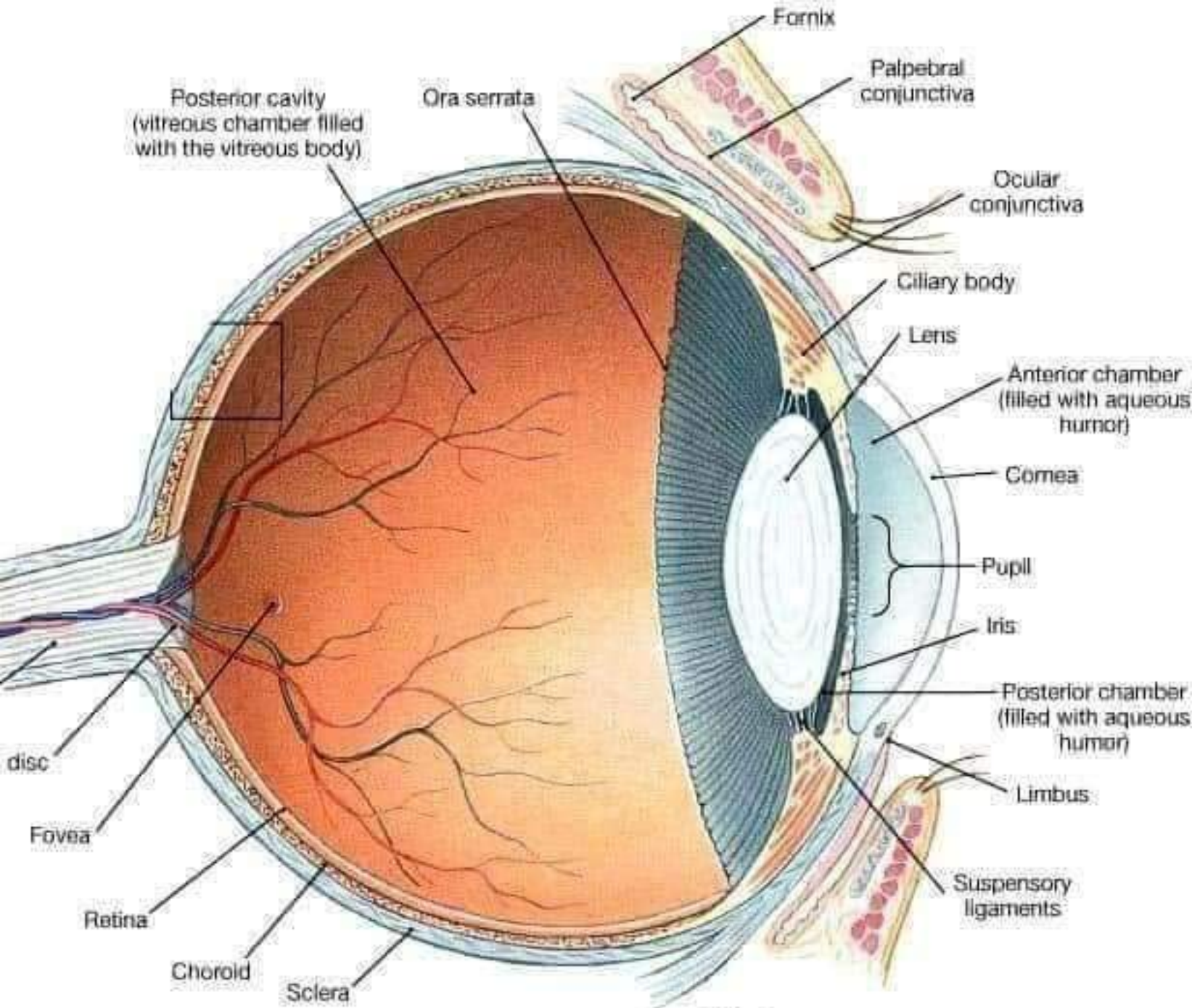
Cross Section of the Spinal Cord





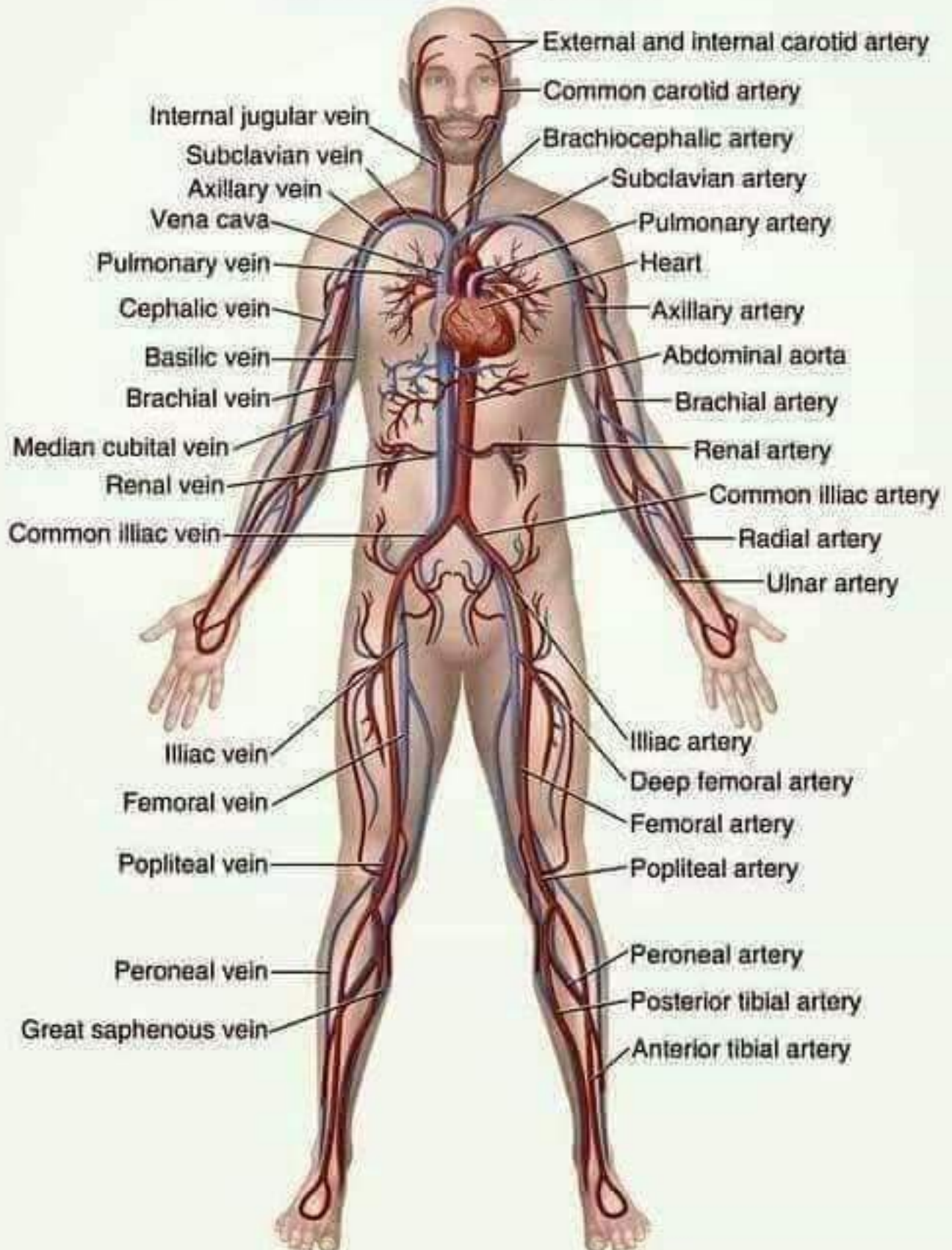
Short bowel syndrome

The short bowel syndrome resulting in dehydration and malabsorption occurs as a result of massive intestinal resection, especially of the ileum with or without the colon. Resection of up to 100 cm of ileum causes diarrhea, because there are progressively greater degrees of bile salt malabsorption. Malabsorbed bile salts enter the colon where they cause water secretion by activating cyclic adenosine monophosphate. When the resection exceeds 100 cm, there is progressively more fatty acid loss in the colon, which also adds to water secretion and diarrhea. There is also malabsorption of vitamin B₁₂. In addition, there is loss of energy in the form of increased fat loss. However, as the length of the resection increases, there is malabsorption of all macronutrients, namely, fat, carbohydrate and protein. The malabsorbed carbohydrate entering the colon is fermented to produce flatulence and diarrhea. In addition, there is malabsorption of vitamins and trace elements such as zinc.



(b) Left eye, sagittal section

Circulatory System



Neuron Structure

Efferent neuron (motor)

Afferent neuron (sensory)

